The Unification of Italy
Italy

• The beginning of Italian Independence starts with the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era

• Prior to this time period the Italian peninsula did not wish to be unified

• Elimination of the Monarchy

• The Congress of Vienna

• The European Map is redrawn

• The Rise of Class
Elimination of Monarchy

- The loss of a major king of Europe and success of the people showed many European countries and peoples that a different style of government can break people out of their unproductive lives
Napoleonic Europe

The Napoleonic Wars, 1792–1815

Main Battles:
1. Castiglione 1796
2. Arcola 1796
3. Rivoli 1797
4. Marengo 1800
5. Hohenlinden 1800
6. Ulm 1805
7. Trafalgar 1805
8. Austerlitz 1805
9. Jena 1806
10. Auerstädt 1806
11. Friedland 1807
12. Aspern 1809
13. Essling 1809
14. Wagram 1809
15. Borodino 1812
16. Vittoria 1813
17. Dresden 1813
18. Leipzig 1813
19. Charleroi 1815
20. Ligny 1815
21. Quatre Bras 1815
22. Waterloo 1815

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Map: Congress of Vienna
Congress of Vienna

- From Oct. 1814 to June 1815, delegates from all the European countries met to readjust the European map after Napoleon.
- Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria was the chairman.
- The European powers pushed France back to its pre-Napoleonic boundaries and then they carved up Europe for themselves.
- Austria makes sure they make out the best.
- During Napoleon’s reign his goal was to align as many nations as possible against Austria.
Rise of the Classes

• After the Congress of Vienna, the houses of Europe realized that absolute monarchy and unlimited power could not be obtained.

• The French showed Europe that the people can rule as effectively as the nobility.

• Lombardy and Venetia was placed under the rule of the Austrians which did not go over well.

• Other countries in Europe wanted the same feeling.

• The Revolutions of 1848 showed the danger of the people to many European houses.
The Men Of Italian Unification

Count Camillo Cavour

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Napoleon III (French)

Victor Emanuel II

Giuseppe Mazzini
# Events to Italian Unification

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![Revolutions of 1848](image1.png)
![Crimean War 1854](image2.png)
![Austro-French War 1859](image3.png)
![Austro-Prussian War 1866](image4.png)
Count Camillo Cavour (1810-1861)

- From NW Italy, Piedmont-Sardinia
- Started in the military but left because of liberal views
- Inspired by France and their Constitutional Monarchy
- At first wished to make his region, Piedmont powerful, but come to the conclusion that the entire Italian peninsula should be free
- In 1820-21 the Carbonari Insurrection was the first attempt to unification
Count Camillo Cavour

• Camillo becomes the editor of the, *Il Risorgimento*

• Through this newspaper, he lands into politics

• His influence through the paper, politics, and pressure pushes King Charles Albert to declare war on Austria
Italian Revolution
Count Camillo Cavour

- Referred to as “The Brain”
- Under Victor Emmanuel, Cavour becomes Prime Minister in 1852
- Cavour focus’ is to make Piedmont-Sardinia more attractive to European nations
- Cavour is able to become the ally of Great Britain and France in the Crimean War of 1854
Count Camillo Cavour

- The Crimean War gave Cavour and Italy momentum against Austria
- Cavour allied himself with Napoleon III of France who also did not like their situation with Austria
- A deal was struck between the two that if Cavour provoked war, France would support
- 1859: The Austro-French War
Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882)

- Referred to as “The Sword”
- Compared to the other 2 men, Garibaldi was not the brightest, but to accuse him of lack of intelligence would be incorrect.
- Worked at sea like his father, and was introduced to radical thinking
- He lived in South America in exile between 1835-1848 avoiding a death sentence
Giuseppe Garibaldi

- Came back to Italy after a second exile in the United States
- Upon his return in 1859, Mazzini led a group of ‘red shirts’ through southern Italy
- Mazzini wanted to go all the way and take Rome, but religious issues stopped him and his men 3 times (1862, 1867, 1871)
- Mazzini was admired for his dedication to freedom and his ability to command
Victor Emanuel II (1820-1878)

- King of Sardinia
- Appointed Cavour as his Prime Minister
- Held a close relationship with Napoleon III of France
- Worked with and behind his Prime Minister’s back
- In 1873, laid the groundwork for the Triple Alliance, his son Umberto I would be the new force behind this European deal
Napoleon III  
(1808-1873) (France)

- Nephew of Napoleon I  
- Able to gain the throne when Louis-Philippe falls from power during the Revolutions of 1848  
- Like his uncle, Napoleon I, Napoleon III was deeply interested in French destiny in terms of European politics  
- France enters the Crimean War along side of the British
Napoleon III

- After the success of the Crimean War, Napoleon invades northern Italy. Northern Italy is controlled by Austria at this time. This is referred to as the Austro-French War.
- Napoleon’s success was significant in the fact that the British believed that France would invade. However, Napoleon became invested in Mexico and lost momentum.
Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872)

- Referred to as “The Heart”
- Lawyer, worked for the disadvantaged. Favored a republican government. At first not interested in a unified Italy
- Belonged to the *carbonari*
- Went into exile and created political societies like *Young Italy, and Young Europe*
Giuseppe Mazzini
(1805-1872)

- Returned to Italy (Lombardy) once the Austrians were removed during the revolutions of 1848
- Met with Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Placed at the head of the Republic of Rome (Papal States)
Revolutions of 1848
Revolutions of 1848

- Rising prices tied to poor harvests, depressed industrial conditions, increased unemployment, radical and moderate political ideas, and nationalism all combined to create a climate that challenged the old regimes.
- The Revolutions in these countries essentially failed. The government promised to reform, but after peace was restored, they went back to the way things were.
- They also had no real leadership, all the revolutions were not united and the people of the countryside were not supportive of the cities’ needs.
Crimean War 1854
Crimean War 1854

- Dispute between Russian Orthodox priests and French Catholics over holy places in Jerusalem and Nazareth.
- Russia's czar asserted his nation's duty and right to protect within the Ottoman realm.
- The war was poorly run on both sides. In the end Russia lost and Sardinia was able to bring their grievances to light and gain major support.
Results towards Italy

- The Crimean War itself did not obtain any land for Italy
- However, Sardinia and Cavour’s participation gave them a European power behind them, namely France and Great Britain
- France and Great Britain did not wish Austria hold so much power
- At the Congress of Paris in 1856 France gave Cavour the support he needed.
Austro-French War 1859
Austro-French War 1859

• Napoleon III promised Cavour 50,000 troops if he could make Austria the aggressor
• Cavour was able to make this happen in 1859 and Austria declared war
• Battle at Solferino: This battle was so brutal that Napoleon III lost his taste for war and created a secret peace treaty with Austria to stop the war.
Results towards Italy

- Tuscany, Parma, and Modena united with Piedmont-Sardinia
- France is given Lombardy to give to Sardinia
- France receives Savoy
- France receives Nice
Results towards Italy

- In 1860, Cavour comes back to be Prime Minister
- Venetia and the Papal States resist as of 1861
- He releases Giuseppe Garibaldi in the south and capture the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- Garibaldi was able to shrink the size of the Papal States
Austro-Prussian War 1866
Austro-Prussian War 1866

- Prussia sought to unite and dominate the German states
- Otto Von Bismarck wished to make Prussia the dominant German power

(More on Germany Later)
Results towards Italy

- Italy became part of this war for territory
- Italy obtains the territory of Venetia in 1866 as a war trophy
The Final Piece

- In 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, Rome voted to merge with Italy and became the capital in July of 1871.
- In 1870 France leaves the Papal States to the Italians
What does this mean??

• Italy itself was not a major player in European politics. In the 20th century Italy was always the second tier nation.

• The significance of this lesson was to explain the unification of a major ethnic group, and introduce the politics of Europe which led to World War I.

• Since the Congress of Vienna, Austria had been at the center of conflict and desire. The treaties of the late 19th century laid the foundation to conflict in the 20th century.